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- (54) **POWER MODULE PROTECTION AT START-UP**

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G01R 31/40 (2014.01)
H02M 1/32 (2007.01)
H02M 1/36 (2007.01)
H02M 3/335 (2006.01)

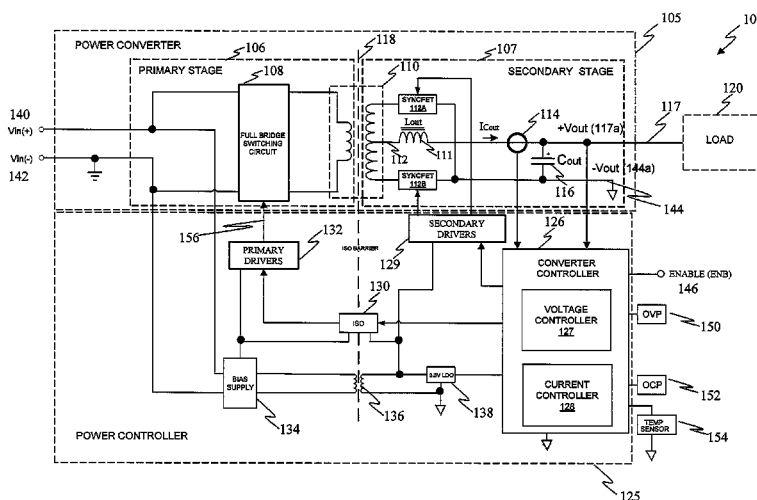
- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G01R 31/40** (2013.01); **H02M 1/32**
(2013.01); **H02M 1/36** (2013.01); **H02M**
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CPC G01R 31/40; H02M 1/32; H02M 1/36;
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A power conversion unit includes a power converter and a controller coupled to the secondary or output stage of the power converter. The power conversion unit is configured to generate an output test voltage or current during a pre-start test period of the power converter, where the output test voltage or current is monitored to determine a converter fault condition. A method of operating a power conversion unit is also included.

19 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



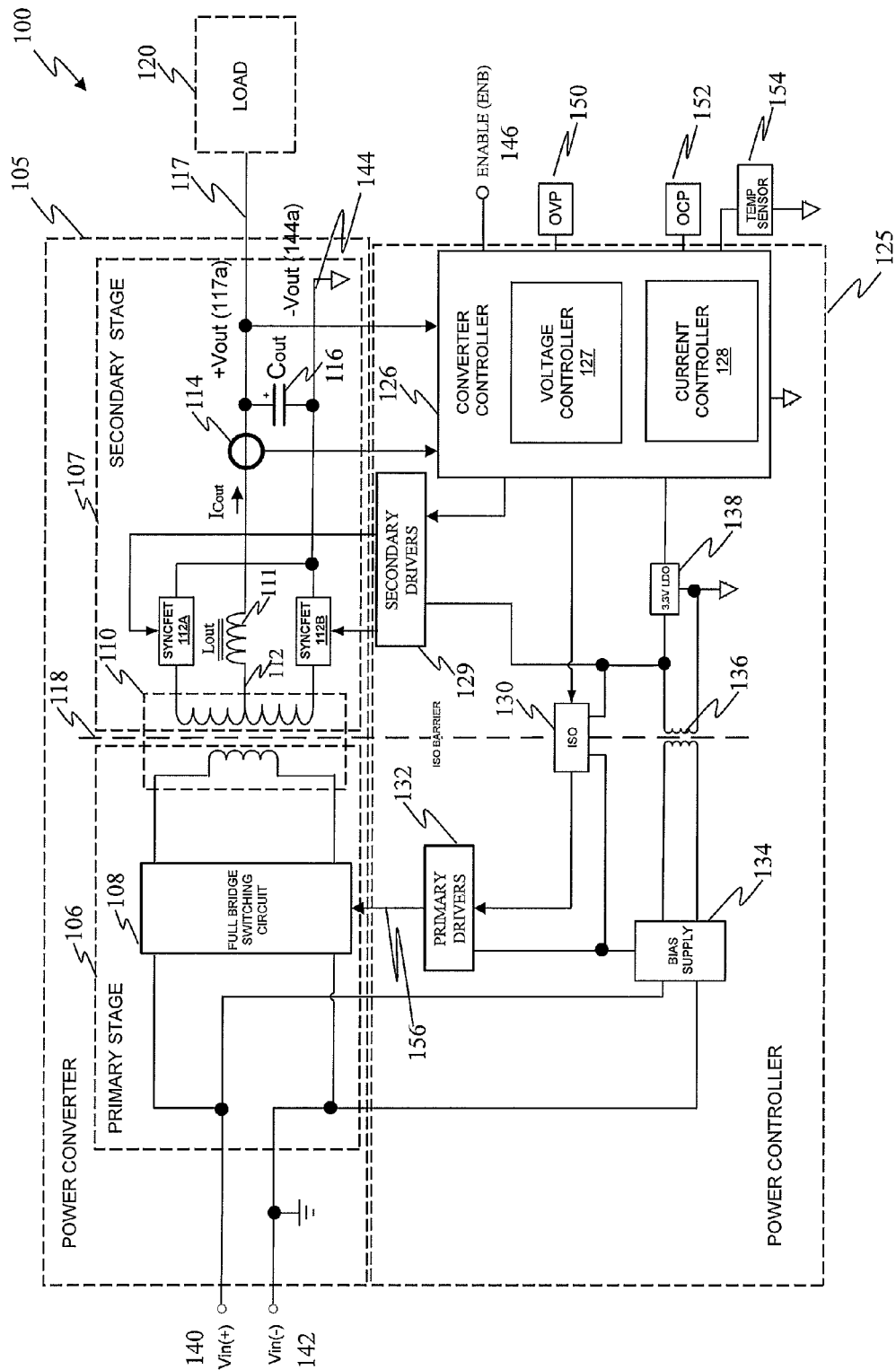


Fig. 1

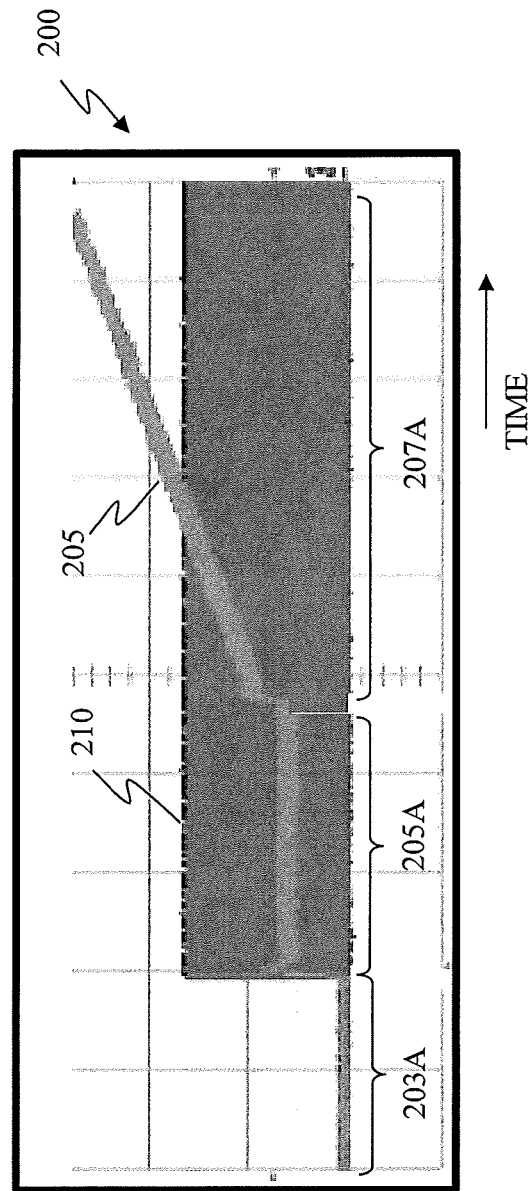


Fig. 2A

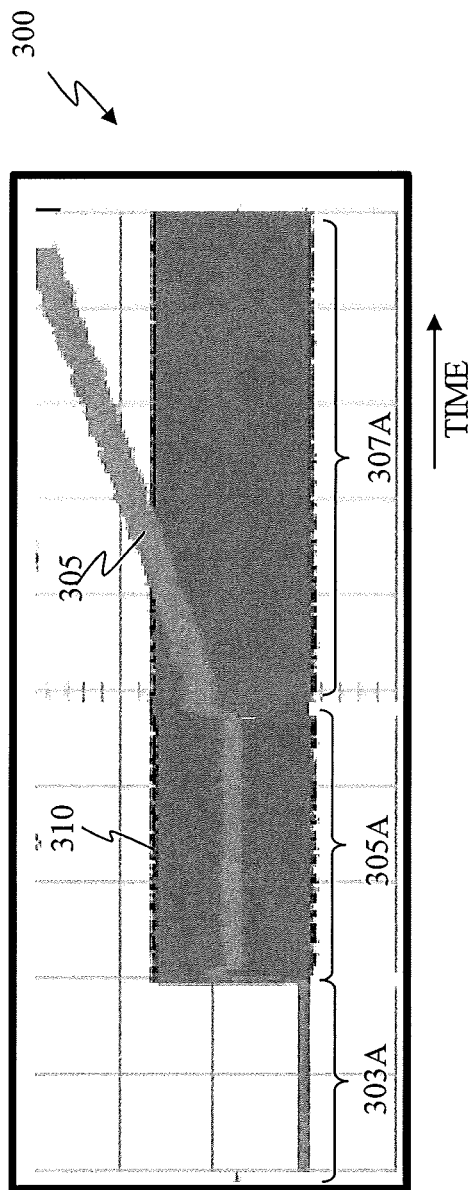


Fig. 3A

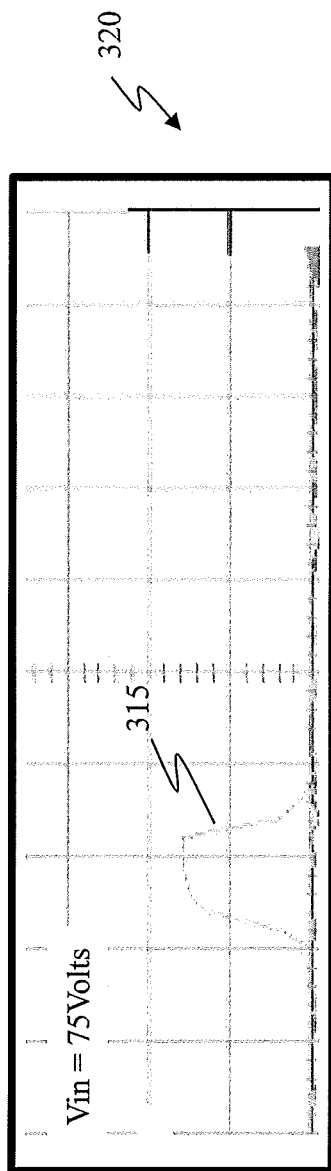


Fig. 3B

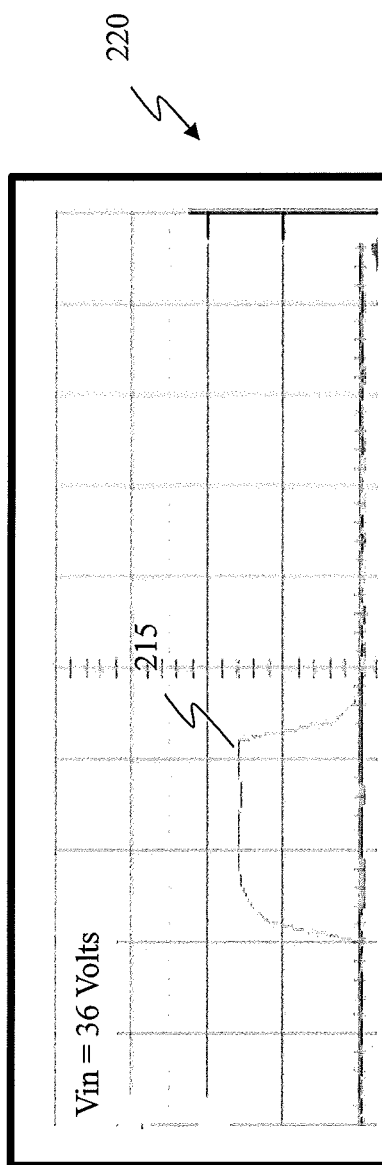


Fig. 2B

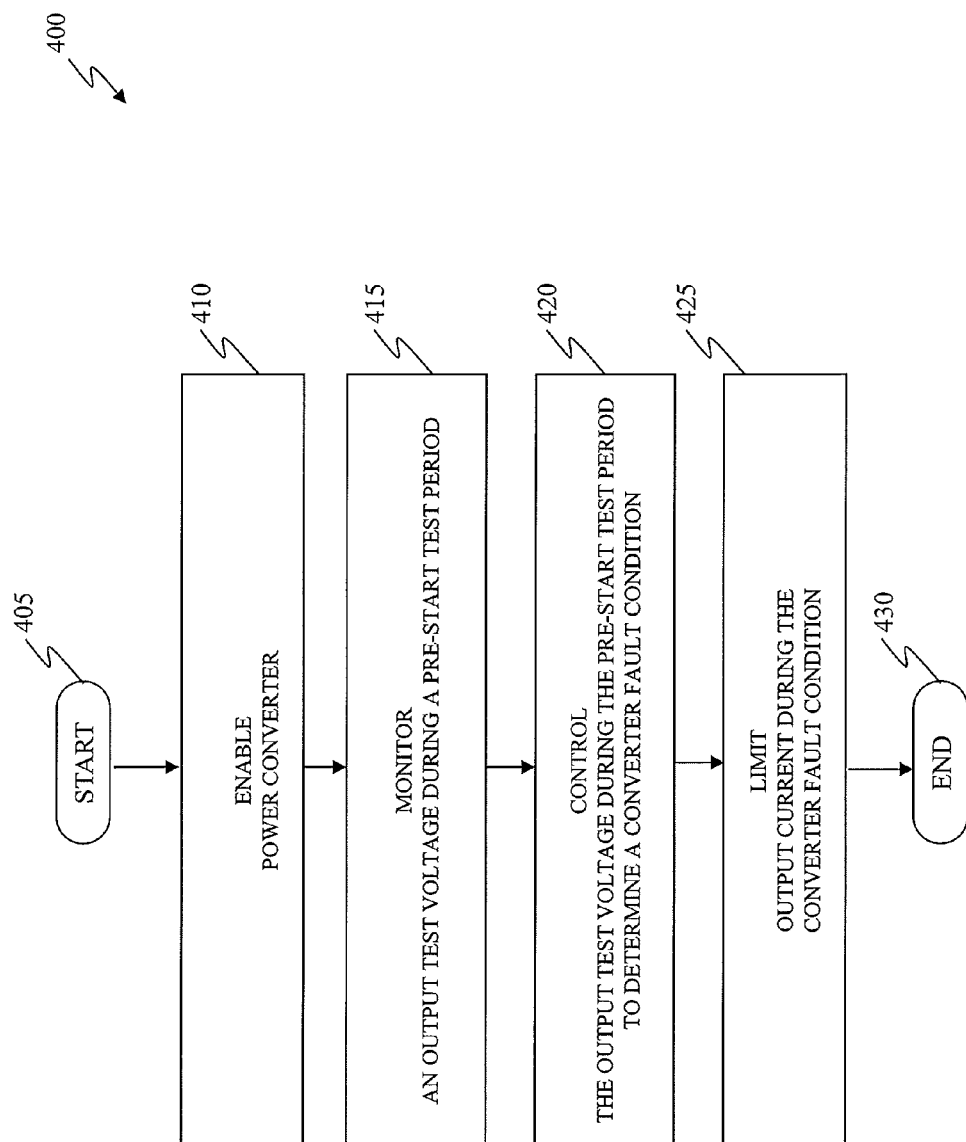


Fig. 4

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POWER MODULE PROTECTION AT START-UP

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/545,964, filed by Allen Rozman, Subarna Pal and Stephen Guthrie on Oct. 11, 2011, entitled "Power Module Protection at Start-up" commonly assigned with this application and incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

This application is directed, in general, to power conversion and, more specifically, to a power conversion unit and a method of safeguarding a power conversion unit such as during startup or re-startup.

BACKGROUND

Many conventional power modules can power up into various load conditions that may potentially cause damage to the unit if correct protective actions are not taken. DC-DC power converters, designed with synchronous rectifier output field effect transistors (FETs), have primary and secondary sides that are electrically isolated from each other by a transformer so that ground structures on the primary side and on the secondary side are also isolated from one another. The transformer may cause the ground voltage on the primary side to shift relative to the ground voltage on the secondary side. Further, the two ground voltages may not track each other; additionally, the transformer causes a time delay in the propagation of signals from the primary to the secondary side. There may even be a fault or short circuit condition on one side of the transformer without the other side being aware of the condition for quite a while. As such, if the primary side has a power supply (e.g. having a pulse-width-modulated circuit (PWM)) that is ramped up or turned on, an overcurrent situation may occur and damage the secondary side, the PWM and any peripheral circuitry. Consequently, it would be beneficial to have methods and circuits to protect the power supply from this scenario, preferably with solutions that are cost-effective, small, easily implemented, flexible, and readily extendible to other power supply configurations.

SUMMARY

Embodiments of the present disclosure provide a power conversion unit and methods of operating the power conversion unit.

In one embodiment, the power conversion unit includes a power converter having primary and secondary (or input and output) stages. Additionally, the power conversion unit includes a voltage controller coupled to the secondary stage and configured to determine a converter fault condition.

In another aspect, a method of operating a power conversion unit includes enabling a power converter and monitoring an output test voltage to determine a converter fault condition of the power converter.

Additional embodiments and details are described in the following sections.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY DRAWINGS

Reference is now made to the following descriptions taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

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FIG. 1 illustrates a block diagram of an embodiment of a DC-DC power conversion unit, which employs a control system;

FIGS. 2A and 2B illustrate a collection of exemplary output waveforms showing a power conversion unit power up sequence based on one input voltage such as 36V;

FIGS. 3A and 3B illustrate another collection of exemplary waveforms showing a power conversion unit power up sequence based on another input voltage such as 75V; and

FIG. 4 illustrates a flow diagram of an embodiment of a method of operating a power conversion unit carried out according to the principles of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

This application describes embodiments of a DC-DC power conversion unit and methods to detect various possible fault conditions using information from the secondary or output side of the conversion unit. The information is monitored during certain periods of a startup or re-startup of the power conversion unit. In one embodiment, DC-DC power conversion units, designed with synchronous rectifier output field effect transistors (FETs) or other power switch technology, have primary and secondary sides that are electrically isolated from each other so that the ground structures on the primary side and on the secondary side are separated. Examples of power modules used in the present disclosure employ a secondary or output side control architecture that does not have access to the primary side information, either through a primary side current transformer or an equivalent device. Therefore, some embodiments of the present disclosure provide power module protection based on the secondary or on the output side measurements. In alternative embodiments, these methods and circuits are applied to non-isolated DC-DC conversion units and also to isolated AC-DC conversion units.

In order to protect a power module, a power converter is driven with a fixed low duty cycle PWM signal to provide an output voltage at a low level for a specific amount of time so that the output of the power module can be analyzed for fault conditions before the normal soft start power-up process is begun. This duty cycle is adjusted based on various parameters such as input voltage, temperature or pre-defined load characteristics in order to provide a consistent output voltage.

Surge current into an output capacitor or an overload condition can be controlled during this period and compared against an expected surge threshold that protects both the power module and a customer's system. For example, a short circuit condition is detected by sensing an output voltage below the expected voltage produced by the fixed duty cycle PWM prior to an over-current condition being detected. Alternatively, the approach is tuned for detecting an impedance short (e.g., a crack in a ceramic output capacitor due to a thermal event).

FIG. 1 illustrates a block diagram of a DC-DC power conversion unit, generally designated **100**, which employs a secondary control architecture constructed according to the principles of the present disclosure. The power conversion unit **100** includes a power converter **105** and a power controller **125**. The power converter **105** includes power processing components (e.g. part of the controller **126**) and sensing components (e.g. current sensor **114**) and drive circuitry (e.g. primary drivers **132**) of the power conversion unit **100**. Power converter **105** has primary and secondary stages **106**, **107** that are isolated from each other, such as by galvanic isolation, due to an isolation barrier **118** comprising transformers, inductors, or capacitors, etc. Isolation barrier **118** separates

the ground structures, the primary ground structure **142** and the secondary ground structure **144**. Isolation barrier **118** also separates the input and output power supply voltages V_{in+} **140** and V_{out+} **117a** on either side of the isolation barrier **118**. The power controller **125** also employs the isolation barrier **118** to electrically isolate the primary and secondary stage components (e.g. bridge switching circuit **108** or capacitor **116**) that are referenced to the separate ground structures **142** and **144**. In other embodiments, the isolation barrier **118** comprises optical isolators such as optocouplers.

The power converter **105** has a pulse width modulator (PWM) that is connected to convert a DC input voltage V_{in+} **140** to a DC output voltage V_{out+} **117a** across a load **120**. The power converter **105** includes a PWM such as a full bridge switching circuit **108**, a main power transformer **110**, an output inductor **111**, first and second synchronous output rectifier switches (e.g., FETs) **112A**, **112B**, a secondary stage output current sensing unit **114** and an output filter capacitor C_{out} **116**. In one embodiment, the output filter capacitor C_{out} **116** includes an output filter capacitor contained within the power converter **105**. Alternatively, C_{out} **116** is placed outside of the power converter **105**. An external filter capacitor or capacitance is connected across the extended wires or nodes associated with V_{out-} **144a** and V_{out+} **117a**. The main power transformer **110** forms part of the isolation barrier **118**. In addition, the power transformer **110** and an output inductor **111** are combined into an integrated magnetic structure. Instead of a full bridge switching circuit, other embodiments include various power conversion topologies such as a half-bridge circuit, resonant, forward, buck, boost, flyback and any combination of these or derivative circuit topologies.

The power controller **125** includes a converter controller **126** having a voltage controller **127** and a current controller **128**. Voltage controller **127** includes processing circuitry to detect and monitor voltages. Similarly, the current controller **128** includes processing circuitry to detect and monitor current. The power controller **125** also includes secondary switch drivers **129** to operate output rectifier switches (e.g., FETs) **112A**, **112B**; an isolation device **130**; primary switch drivers **132** to control and operate the full bridge switching circuit **108**; and a bias supply unit **134** that is connected through a bias supply transformer **136** to a secondary side DC bias voltage regulator **138**. The isolation device **130** and the bias supply transformer **136** also form part of the isolation barrier **118**. Examples of isolation devices **130** include capacitors, optocouplers, open switches, transformers, etc.

In one exemplary operation, a DC input voltage V_{in+} **140** is provided to the power conversion unit **100**. The full bridge switching circuit **108** provides a full wave AC signal to primary windings of the main power transformer **110**. The secondary windings of the main power transformer **110** then provide a full wave AC secondary signal for rectification to the first and second synchronous rectifier output switches **112A**, **112B**. A rectified output signal is provided from a secondary winding center tap **112** of the main power transformer **110** to an output filter including the output inductor **111** and the output filter capacitor **116**. The output current sensing unit **114** provides an indication of a secondary stage output current magnitude for the secondary stage **107**.

The power controller **125** provides operating control of the power converter **105** causing the converter **105** to deliver output voltage and output current to the load **120**, based on established set-points and feedback information from a converter output V_{out+} **117a**. Generally, the converter controller **126** establishes control signals (e.g., pulse width modulation (PWM) signals) that are provided through the primary and secondary switch drivers **132**, **129** to control conduction

times of the primary and secondary stages. Alternatively, depending upon the power unit topology, the converter **126** varies the operating frequency to control the converter output V_{out+} **117a**. The isolation device **130** provides electrical isolation for primary control signals, as noted above. The bias supply unit **134**, bias supply transformer **136** and DC bias voltage regulator **138** provide secondary supply power that is independent of the operating status of the power converter **105**.

In other embodiments, the power conversion unit **100** illustrated in FIG. **1** may have other features and components that are not shown. For example, the power conversion unit **100** may also have a digital communication input/output (I/O) node to converter controller **126** to provide data to the power conversion unit **100** or to receive inputs for programming or customizing the operation or manufacturing process. Alternatively, the customizing includes changing the nature of a pre-start period, such as to vary the duty cycle or duration of the pre-start period, to adjust a specific loading condition or to compensate for environmental aspects such as temperature.

In one embodiment, powering up the converter **105** comprises an ENABLE period (e.g. **203A** in FIG. **2A**), the pre-start test period (e.g. **205A** in FIG. **2A**), a soft start or ramp period (e.g. **207A** in FIG. **2A**). Then after ramping or powering up, the converter **105** operates in a normal or stable run mode. During the ENABLE period, the power conversion unit **100** has only a limited number of circuits turned on. For example, the converter controller **126** is powered up (ON) to detect whether there are any unusual voltages V_{out+} **117a**, such as a spike voltage or high frequency fluctuations. But the other circuits such as the full bridge switching circuit **108** remain $|_{GE1}|$ powered off. Then the converter controller **126** guides the power converter **105** through the pre-start test period that ensures proper power conversion system turn-on fault conditions are met. During the pre-start test period, the full bridge switching circuit **108** is turned on by the converter controller **126** so that it causes a non-zero voltage V_{out+} **117a** to occur. V_{out+} **117a** comprises small or narrow-width pulses and/or then larger-width pulses as a duty cycle of the full bridge switching circuit **108** is adjusted by the voltage controller **127**. Accordingly, the voltage controller **127**, which is coupled to the output voltage V_{out+} **117a** of the secondary side **107**, is configured to provide an output test voltage during the pre-start test period. The output test voltage is monitored by the converter controller **126** to determine if the power converter **105** has a fault condition. Additionally, the current controller **128** is coupled to the secondary stage output current sensing unit **114** and is configured to limit a secondary stage output current I_{Cout} for the pre-start test period under certain conditions, such as an overcurrent condition due to a fault or excessive output surge current.

These overcurrent conditions may occur under any capacitance value affecting the converter output V_{out+} **117a** as well as the load **120**. Regardless of the capacitance value or load **120**, the pre-start test conditions include determining that there are no general fault conditions present (e.g., over-temperature or improper input voltage conditions) and that an external ENB **146** command and input voltage V_{in+} **140** are present. The ENB **146** command is an externally-generated enable signal that turns on the converter controller **126** during a startup or re-startup sequence for the power converter **105**. If ENB **146** continues to be TRUE, then the converter controller **126** remains on. A duration of the pre-start test period is fixed or, alternatively, programmed for specific load conditions. As another alternative, the pre-start test period is adjusted from unit to unit to accommodate variations in unit timing and other parameters.

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In one embodiment and during the pre-start test period, a fixed low duty cycle control signal at node **156** is provided by the primary driver **132** that results in a small test value of the output voltage V_{out+} **117a**. The small test value is maintained for a fixed or programmed period, while the output voltage V_{out+} **117a** is monitored and checked for fault conditions. If the output voltage V_{out+} **117a** is determined to be beyond (e.g. less than or greater than) a pre-determined expected value (e.g., a short condition) or the secondary stage output current sensing unit **114** indicates that the secondary stage output current I_{out} is greater than an allowable test current (e.g., the short condition or a surge current that is too large), a fault condition is determined and the power converter **105** is prevented from starting up. A maximum overcurrent protection OCP **152** at a surge current level having a minimum delay time is provided during this pre-start test period.

Alternatively, if no fault condition is determined at the end of the pre-start test period, a soft start period is initiated, thus allowing the power converter **105** to ramp-up to its normal set-point output voltage. During this ramp time, some protections are placed on the power converter **105**. For example, a medium overcurrent protection level having a short delay time is provided, along with a maximum overcurrent protection for any surge currents having a minimum delay time. During a normal operating period (i.e., at the end of the soft start period), normal overcurrent protection having a longer delay time is provided along with the maximum overcurrent protection for a surge current level employing the minimum delay time.

FIGS. **2A** and **2B** illustrate an exemplary collection of waveforms **200** and **220**, respectively, showing a power conversion unit **100** during a start or re-start sequence for an input voltage V_{in+} **140** of 36 volts. In FIG. **2A**, the horizontal axis represents a time and the vertical axis, a voltage. The waveforms **200** include a converter output test voltage V_{out} **205**, a primary (PWM) control signal **210**, and an ENABLE period **203A**, a pre-start test period **205A**, and a soft start or ramp period **207a** of the converter output test voltage V_{out} **205**. During an ENABLE period **203A**, the value of V_{out} **205** is substantially zero or approximately the same as V_{out-} **144a**. During the pre-start test period **205A**, in this particular operational example, the value of V_{out} **205** is substantially constant and at an expected value (a constant value above the value zero or at V_{out-} **144a**), indicating that there is no fault condition. Since during the pre-start test period **205A**, the behavior of V_{out} **205** is relatively calm and uneventful, subsequently, the power converter **105** is permitted to continue its operation and converter **105** ramps up during a soft start period **207a** and V_{out} **205** reflects a ramp curve.

In the example of FIG. **2A**, the primary PWM control signal **210** includes a low-duty cycle signal having narrow-width pulses with an amplitude of approximately 1-2 volts. The horizontal axis spans a large time period so that it is difficult to see the individual pulses of the primary PWM control signal **210**. FIG. **2B** depicts one individual pulse **215** of the primary PWM control signal **210**. That is, in FIG. **2B**, the waveform **220** includes a magnified primary PWM control signal portion **215** of the primary PWM control signal **210** of FIG. **2A**. Thus, the time span of the horizontal axis in FIG. **2B** is much shorter than the time span depicted in FIG. **2A** so that it is possible to see an individual pulse of the primary PWM control signal **210**.

During the pre-start test period **205a**, a duty cycle of the primary PWM control signal **210** is low as compared to the duty cycle of signal **210** when the full bridge switching circuit **108** is allowed to ramp up during the ramp period **207a**. During the pre-start test period **205a**, the choice of duty cycle

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is selected such that the converter output test voltage V_{out} **205** is expected to be about 0.6-0.8 Volts if there are no fault conditions or other problems.

The primary PWM control signal **210** at node **156** is generated by the primary drivers **132** in response to control signals from the converter controller **126** to control or operate the full bridge switching circuit **108**.

As an example of possible voltage values for one exemplary choice of setup and time periods, a power conversion unit (e.g., the power conversion unit **100**) responds to an ENB **146** signal to enable the power controller **125** and the converter controller **126** during the ENABLE period **203A**, **205A** and **207A** and during normal operation. During the pre-start test period **205A**, the power converter **105** is also powered on; the pre-start test period **205A**, which is greater than 0.5-1.5 millisecond. If there are no fault conditions during the pre-start test period **205A**, the converter output test voltage V_{out} **205** remains at about 0.7-0.8 V. In this example, if at the end of the pre-start test period, it is determined that there are no fault conditions, then the power converter **105** enters a soft-start mode and the output test voltage V_{out} **205** yields a ramped voltage. The power converter **105** continues to its set-point value or its stable operational value if no fault conditions develop. These aforementioned particular values may vary under other operational conditions, such as in a heated environment, or vary due to manufacturing differences for a particular product.

FIGS. **3A** and **3B** illustrate another collection of waveforms **300** and **320**, respectively, showing a power conversion unit pre-start sequence for an input voltage V_{in+} **140** of 75 Volts. The waveforms **300** include a converter output voltage V_{out} **305**, a primary (PWM) control signal **310** and a pre-start test period **305A** of the converter output voltage V_{out} **305**, as before. In FIG. **3B**, the waveform **320** includes a magnified primary control signal portion **315** of the primary PWM control signal **310** depicted in FIG. **2B**. That is, the magnified primary control signal portion **315** depicts one individual pulse of the primary PWM control signal **310**.

In the illustrated example of FIG. **3A**, a power conversion unit responds to an ENB **146** signal and subsequently enters the pre-start test period **305A** that is greater than one millisecond. When there are no faults, the converter output test voltage V_{out} **305** yields a fairly constant, expected voltage during the pre-start test period **305A**. In this example, if it is determined that there are no fault conditions, and the power converter **105** enters a soft-start mode where it is again ramped to its set-point value if no fault conditions develop.

A comparison of FIGS. **2B** and **3B** shows that the pre-selected width of the magnified primary PWM control signal portion **215** is correlated with the magnitude of the input voltage V_{in+} **140**. The width of the magnified primary control signal portion **315** is about half the width of the magnified primary control signal portion **215**, since the input voltage V_{in+} **140** of 75 volts is about twice the input voltage of 36 volts. These amplitudes and duration of the pre-start test period and input voltage levels identified in this example illustrates a specific case. In other embodiments, different current or voltage thresholds and test period durations, fixed or programmable, are implemented for other types of power conversion modules or different situations for the same power conversion module.

FIG. **4** illustrates a flow diagram of an embodiment of a method of operating a power conversion unit, generally designated **400**. The method **400** starts in a block **405**, and power converter **105** with primary and secondary stages having a galvanic isolation barrier between the primary and secondary stages, or a non-isolation power converter are provided in

procedure **410**. During the ENABLE period, the converter controller **126** is operational and detects the output voltage (e.g. Vout+ **117a**) of the secondary stage **107**. Other circuits, such as the full bridge switching circuit **108** or some other type of pulse-width-modulated PWM power circuit, are in an OFF state so that the full bridge switching circuit (PWM) **108** should produce a low (e.g. 0 volts) and substantially constant voltage Vout+ **117a** as expected. When Vout+ **117a** is the expected value, this is indicative of a normal startup and operation. If there are no overvoltages or current spikes or other problematic voltages or currents produced, the converter controller **126** (or the ENB **146**) enables the full bridge switching circuit **108** (PWM **108**) during the pre-start test period.

In more detail, the PWM **108** operates as a power generator producing narrow or wider pulses depending on the duty cycle of the pulses (at node **156**, the output of primary drivers **132**) with which the controller **126** is driving the PWM **108**. Since the PWM **108** is now operational, the secondary stage **107** that is electromagnetically coupled to the PWM **108**, also starts to produce an output voltage. When the output voltage is producing low duty cycle pulses or pulses of different frequencies, such pulses are integrated or averaged by the capacitor **116** and output load **120** to generate a constant voltage value that is correlated or proportional to the duty cycle and amplitude of the pulses driving the PWM **108**. Then, the output test voltage Vout+ **117a** is monitored during the pre-start test period, in a block **415**, to determine any converter fault conditions in a block **420** by comparing Vout+ **117a** (or its associated value in LOAD **120**) with an expected value that is a predetermined threshold value. For example, the converter controller **126** checks whether Vout+ **117a** is beyond (greater than or less than) the particular threshold value. Also, different threshold values are a preselected or predetermined and associated with different fault conditions. Alternatively, one threshold value is selected and set for any or a group of fault conditions.

The converter controller **126** controls or causes an output test voltage by operating the PWM **108**, and then controller **126** monitors the output test voltage for fault conditions. A secondary stage output current is limited if there is a converter fault condition, in a block **425**, so that the circuits would not be damaged. Alternatively, instead of limiting the output current, a portion (e.g. the full bridge switching circuit **108**) of the power converter **105** is disabled.

In one embodiment, the output test voltage Vout+ **117a** corresponds to a low duty cycle pulse width modulated (PWM) signal having a low voltage amplitude depending on the magnitude of the output capacitance and load at node **117**, which is monitored. In another embodiment, the output test voltage corresponds to a variable frequency signal that is monitored. In yet another embodiment, the converter fault condition corresponds to an output capacitor fault, an output load fault, a temperature fault, or a current fault. In still another embodiment, the converter fault condition corresponds to an improper temperature condition detected in one or more sensors associated with the power converter.

In a further embodiment, the secondary stage power converter output current is an initial surge current. In a yet further embodiment, the secondary stage power converter output current corresponds to an output capacitor fault. Accordingly, the output capacitor fault corresponds to an output capacitor impedance short. In a still further embodiment, the secondary stage power converter output current corresponds to an output load fault. That is, although the foregoing embodiments focused on voltages and the voltage controller **127** part of the converter controller **126** circuit, it is possible to apply current

controller **128**, instead. Alternatively, a combination of current and voltage is applied to operate the power converter **105**. The method **400** ends in a block **430**.

While the method disclosed herein has been described and shown with reference to particular blocks performed in a particular order, it will be understood that these blocks may be combined, subdivided, or reordered to form an equivalent method without departing from the teachings of the present disclosure. For example, instead of implementing the exemplary embodiments during startup, the converter **105** enters a sleep mode and the exemplary methods are implemented as part of the wake up mode, or the exemplary methods are implemented as part of a disaster recovery mode. Further, unless specifically indicated herein, the order or the particular grouping of the blocks is not a limitation of the present disclosure. In addition, other combinations or partitions of the circuits and elements are also possible. For example, in another embodiment, the converter **105** is implemented with additional stages or with an intermediate stage so that there are primary, secondary and tertiary stages.

Those skilled in the art to which this application relates will appreciate that other and further additions, deletions, substitutions, modifications or combinations may be made to the described embodiments. For example, although Vin- **142** is set to ground (or zero volts), another voltage value is also possible, or that the output voltage Vout- is also referenced to a non-zero value.

What is claimed is:

1. A power conversion unit comprising:

- a power converter having a primary stage and a secondary stage, the primary stage including a pulse width modulated (PWM) circuit;
- an isolation barrier separating the primary stage from the secondary stage such that primary stage information is unavailable to the secondary stage; and
- a voltage controller located in the secondary stage and configured to test the power converter and a load coupled to the power converter for a fault condition by driving the PWM circuit to produce an output test voltage at the secondary stage during a pre-start test period of the power converter; wherein the output test voltage beyond a predetermined threshold value is indicative of a fault condition.

2. The power conversion unit as recited in claim 1 wherein the output test voltage corresponds to one of a low duty cycle PWM signal and a variable frequency signal.

3. The power conversion unit as recited in claim 1 wherein the pre-start test period corresponds to one selected from the group consisting of:

- a fixed length of time;
- a variable length of time;
- a fixed amplitude voltage during the pre-start test period; and
- a variable amplitude voltage during the pre-start test period.

4. The power conversion unit as recited in claim 1 wherein the fault condition corresponds to one selected from the group consisting of:

- an output capacitor fault;
- an output load fault;
- a temperature fault; and
- a current fault.

5. The power conversion unit as recited in claim 1, wherein the voltage controller is in an ON state during an ENABLE period, and the power converter is in an OFF state during the ENABLE period; and wherein the ENABLE period precedes the pre-start test period.

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6. The power conversion unit as recited in claim 1 further comprising a current controller coupled to the secondary stage and operative to limit a secondary stage output current during the pre-start test period.

7. The power conversion unit as recited in claim 6 wherein the secondary stage output current is an initial surge current.

8. The power conversion unit as recited in claim 6 wherein the secondary stage output current corresponds to one of an output capacitor fault and an output load fault.

9. A method of operating a power conversion unit having a power converter with primary and secondary stages, the method comprising:

isolating the primary stage from the secondary stage using an isolation barrier such that primary stage information is unavailable to the secondary stage;

testing the power converter and a load coupled to the power converter for a fault condition by monitoring an output test voltage using a voltage controller at the secondary stage during a pre-start test period;

controlling a PWM circuit in the power converter to yield the output test voltage during the pre-start test period; and

determining a fault condition of the power converter based on the output test voltage.

10. The method of claim 9 wherein isolating the primary stage from the secondary stage further comprises isolating the primary stage from the secondary stage with a galvanic isolator.

11. The method as recited in claim 9 wherein the output test voltage corresponds to a low duty cycle PWM signal.

12. The method as recited in claim 9 wherein the fault condition corresponds to one selected from the group consisting of:

an output capacitor fault;
an output load fault;

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a temperature fault; and
a current fault.

13. The method as recited in claim 9 further comprising operating a controller during an ENABLE period; and monitoring an output of the secondary stage with the controller while the power converter is in an OFF state.

14. The method as recited in claim 9 further comprising limiting a secondary stage output current during the fault condition.

15. The method as recited in claim 9 wherein the secondary stage output current is an initial surge current.

16. The method as recited in claim 14 wherein a surge in the secondary stage output current corresponds to one of an output capacitor fault and an output load fault.

17. The method as recited in claim 12 wherein the output capacitor fault corresponds to an output capacitor impedance short.

18. A power conversion unit comprising:

a power converter having an input stage and an output stage;

an isolation barrier separating the input stage from the output stage such that input stage information is unavailable to the output stage;

a controller located in the output stage and driving the power converter; and

the power converter operative to test the power converter and a load coupled to the power converter for a fault condition by producing an output test current at the output stage during a pre-start test period, wherein a value of the output test current is indicative of a fault condition.

19. The power conversion unit as recited in claim 18 wherein the isolation barrier further comprises a galvanic isolation between the input stage and the output stage.

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